

# PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1916.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore homeward bound on first trip. Somme battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river.

August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel.

August 3.—French recapture part of Fleurie, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt.

August 4.—French take Thiaumont, near Verdun.

August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Romani, near Suez canal.

August 6.—Russians cross rivers Sereth and Grakava and take six villages from Austrians.

August 8.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letchitzky takes two towns and many villages.

August 9.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislaw withdraw on wide front.

August 10.—Russians take Stanislaw.

August 11.—Allies seize Durzak in Balkan drive.

August 12.—Austrians evacuate line of the Strypa river.

August 13.—Russians capture Tustababy.

August 15.—Russians take Jablonitzka, near Carpathian pass.

August 16.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 350,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began.

August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary.

August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sink in North Sea battle.

August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed at Saloniki.

August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen.

August 24.—Russians recapture Musa, Armenia.

August 25.—Romania declares war on Teutons and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn.

August 31.—Romanians cross Danube and occupy Rustchuk. Bulgaria Austrians fall back in Transylvania.

September 2.—Romanians, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in flames.

September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Romanians capture Orsova, Austria, Germans, and Bulgars invade the Dobrudja.

September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000.

September 5.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtukai and 20,000 Romanians.

September 8.—Romanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobrudja.

September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

September 11.—British drive across Scrana river in Balkans.

September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Romanians overwhelmed in Dobrudja.

September 13.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare.

September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil.

September 21.—Russians and Romanians announce they have thrown back the invaders in Dobrudja.

September 22.—Announced allies took 55,000 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18.

September 23.—Romanians in Dobrudja driven back in disorder. Zeppelins invade England; one burned, another captured.

September 25.—Allies advance along 15-mile front on Somme. Venetos leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine.

September 26.—Allies take Combles and Thiepval in Somme battle.

September 28.—Von Falkenhayn route Romanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

October 1.—A Roumanian army crosses the Danube.

October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London.

October 4.—Mackensen drives Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube.

October 5.—Roumanians flee across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river in drive on Monastir.

October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Light night of October 7-8.

October 8.—Roumanians driven back to Transylvanian frontier.

October 10.—Roumanians in rout flee through mountain passes.

October 11.—Greece turns over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, resuming Carso drive, take 5,000 prisoners.

October 22.—Roumanians in Dobrudja retreat hastily.

October 23.—Teutons occupy Constantza, principal Roumanian seaport. Germans throw Russians back across Narayavka river.

October 24.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

October 25.—Roumanian city of Cernevo falls. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube.

October 26.—Light craft clash in English channel. Six British drift-net boats, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk.

November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second trans-Atlantic trip with cargo worth \$10,000,000. U-53 arrives in a German port.

November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, at Verdun. Italians take 4,731 in new offensive.

November 3.—Italians take 3,495 more prisoners.

November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians announce have taken 40,365 Austrians since fall of Gorizia.

November 6.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobrudja.

November 13.—British advance north of Acre, take 3,800 prisoners.

November 17.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

November 19.—Allies take Monastir, Macedonia.

November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles Francis becomes ruler. Teutons take Craiova in drive on western Romania.

November 23.—Russian dreadnaught Imperatritza Maria sunk by internal explosion; 200 killed.

November 24.—Teutons capture Turnu Severin and Orsova from Romanians.

November 25.—Teutons cross Alt river and sweep rapidly through Roumania.

November 26.—Venizelos party declares war on Germany and Bulgaria. Teutons invading Roumania from north and south form junction.

November 27.—Teutons take Alexandria, Roumania. Zeppelins raid England; two downed by gunfire.

November 29.—Beatty replaces Jellicoe in command of British fleet.

December 2.—French and Greeks clash in Athens streets. Teutons win great battle for Bucharest.

December 6.—Bucharest falls.

December 7.—Lloyd George becomes premier of Great Britain.

December 8.—Twenty-seven thousand Roumanians surrender.

December 10.—Deutschland arrives home.

December 12.—Germany announces she is ready for peace parleys.

December 14.—Russia officially rebuffs German peace offer.

December 15.—French under Nivelle take 9,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all France's home armies. Buzacu and all Wallachia lost to Romanians.

December 18.—Russian troops take over whole Roumanian front.

December 19.—Lloyd George tells commoners Germans must make restitution and reparation to get peace.

December 20.—Wilson sends note to both sides in war asking their aims.

December 24.—Switzerland officially endorses Wilson's plan for statement of war aims.

December 25.—Teutons take 8,000 Russians in Roumania.

December 26.—Germany replies to Wilson, suggesting peace conference, but not stating own war aims or terms of peace.

December 30.—Allies in reply to German peace proposal call offer empty and insincere and refuse conference.

December 31.—King Constantine of Greece thanks President Wilson for his note to the belligerents.

January 4, 1917.—British transport Icarus sunk by U-boat in Mediterranean; 150 lost.

January 5.—House of representatives rules rules committee begins investigation of Wall street "leak" of Wilson peace note news.

January 6.—Russians retreat across Sereth river in Roumania.

January 8.—Russians launch offensive near Riga.

January 11.—Allies in reply to Wilson note outline aims, but refuse to parley with an unbroken Germany.

January 17.—Learn German raider Moewe has sunk 21 ships and seized three others in South Atlantic. Entente, in supplementary note to Wilson, amplies war aims.

January 18.—British steamer Yarrowdale, Moewe's prize, reaches a German port with 400 prisoners.

January 22.—Wilson makes his "peace without victory" address in senate, demanding United States enter world league at close of war.

January 24.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

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February 12.—Announced officially

Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. Germany masses five army corps to overawe Holland.

February 13.—British hem in Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

February 15.—Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners.

February 17.—Learn German embassy gave orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of ruthless warfare note.

February 20.—Austria backs Germany in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents.

February 22.—Germany torpedoed seven Dutch ships leaving Falmouth in violation of her pledge.

February 23.—British stringently restrict imports to fight submarine war.

February 25.—Germans make "strategic" reinforcement on Acre front. Laconia, British ship, sunk unwarned off Ireland; two American women killed.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantcraft. British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of three American states to Mexico revealed.

March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to incite Mexico and Japan. Tokyo denounces plot. House passes bill to register June 5. Italians announce 6,000 prisoners.

March 2.—President Wilson launches renewed offensive, taking 9,000 prisoners first day. German airplanes kill 76 persons in Dover and Folkestone.

March 26.—Germany announces she will sink hospital ships without warning unless they obey certain strict rules about the courses they take. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians since May 14.

March 28.—Czar abdicates.

March 29.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control.

March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of Russian people will decide form of government.

March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Blitzen and Vigilancia by U-boats; 22 men missing.

March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Twenty lost when United States tanker Heidton, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea.

March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Navy ordered to get ready.

March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out.

April 3.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress. Germans drive Russians across Stokhod river, taking a large number of prisoners.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6.

April 5.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution and proclaims state of war. Government takes over German liners.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 8.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6.

April 9.—Wilson calls on nation to support him in war.